

## MAY TALK PEACE AT GENEVA.

### PRESIDENT SUGGESTS HISTORIC SPOT TO RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

No Decision Reached—The Hague Also Proposed—Japan Objects to Paris, Russia to Far Eastern Point—Text of Russia's Reply to Roosevelt is Received.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—From present prospects, Geneva or The Hague will be the meeting place of the Russian-Japanese peace plenipotentiaries. While Japan still desires that the negotiations be conducted at Chefoo or some other accessible place in the Far East, she is open to suggestions and has shown no disposition to assume an uncompromising attitude on this point. Russia, which originally named Paris, is anxious to have the plenipotentiaries meet in Europe, and there is reason to believe that she will gain her point.

Both Russia and Japan are now considering a suggestion, transmitted through President Roosevelt, that a place in Switzerland be selected, with preference for Geneva over Bern. They have also the selection of The Hague in mind. Russia is unwilling to accept Chefoo or any Chinese or Far Eastern place, mainly on the ground of impossibility, while Japan does not favor Paris for the reason that it is the capital of her enemy's ally, where pro-Russian sentiment is rampant. The proposal that a city in one of the smaller European countries be chosen is favored by the United States Government, and if the choice is left to President Roosevelt he will, it is understood, name Geneva or The Hague.

The preference of officials here is for Geneva. The Hague, while advantageous in many ways, is chargeable with the same objection that was urged against Washington by Japan, that it will be too hot during the period when the plenipotentiaries are pursuing their arduous duties. On the other hand, Geneva is delightfully cool and pleasant in summer, and is historically famous as a treaty making seat. It is urged also in behalf of Geneva that it is situated in a country which is a nonentity in international politics and for that reason markedly neutral ground.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, does not favor Washington or any other place in the United States, and there has been no consideration given to American summer resorts in connection with the choice of a seat of negotiations.

The formal Russian response to President Roosevelt's note of June 10, at which time it was handed, reached the State Department yesterday, having been transmitted in cipher by Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to whom it was communicated on the same day by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. President Roosevelt has caused a copy of the response to be transmitted to the Japanese Government. It is regarded as entirely satisfactory, confirming the somewhat informal assurances conveyed to the President before it was received. No doubt now remains in the minds of officials who are cognizant of the note's contents that peace is assured, barring always, of course, that unforeseen differences of a serious character should bring the warring nations to arms again.

The expectation that the Russian and Japanese answers would be made public as soon as both had been received was not realized to-day, for the stated reason that the Russian and Japanese Governments have withdrawn their willingness to have their notes given to the world. Each now desires that the publication of the notes be withheld for the present, but it is believed that this embargo will be lifted as soon as the Japanese Government has had time to receive and examine the Russian response.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, returned to Washington from West Point to-night. He went immediately to the White House and was with the President two hours. When he was leaving he said that his visit had no connection with the peace negotiations. He denied that there had been any hitch, as was rumored. It is understood that the President wanted to see him to help straighten out the differences over the arrangements for the removal of John Paul Jones's body from France to America.

## EXTRA SESSION MADE CERTAIN

### HOOKER AFTER SEEING ODELL, REFUSES TO RESIGN.

Statement Issued by the Accused Justice After He Had Rejected All Arguments—What Other Things May Come Up at Extra Session Odell Won't Predict.

Any doubt as to whether or not there will be a special session of the Legislature was removed last night when Justice Warren B. Hooker, after conferences during the day with Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee and other Republican leaders and after a long consultation with his counsel, issued at the Republican Club this statement:

"I regret exceedingly that necessity exists for convening the Legislature in extra session during the summer months, but I cannot relieve the situation by resigning my office of Justice of the Supreme Court. I know that I have done nothing that will justify or warrant my removal. Therefore, if the Legislature sees fit to serve me with charges, I will answer them to my fullest ability, and I am certain that my friends will then feel justified in their continued confidence in me."

Justice Hooker came to this city yesterday morning. He had been asked to meet Mr. Odell here, but before meeting him had several hours consultation with his counsel, W. W. Goodrich of Brooklyn and William Kisselburgh of Troy, who accompanied him to New York. That the attitude taken by Justice Hooker, as explained in the statement he gave out last night, was the outcome of the advice given to him by his counsel was inferred from the fact that before he saw Chairman Odell Mr. Kisselburgh remarked that it was extremely doubtful if Justice Hooker would resign.

As a result an extra session will unquestionably be called within the next three weeks. Before he went West Gov. Higgins intimated that if circumstances required it he would summon the Legislature to meet about June 30. Gov. Higgins is expected back from his Western trip about Friday, and it is understood that he will come straight to this city to talk with Mr. Odell. Speaker Nixon and others on the actual date. Until that has been fixed the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly cannot begin mapping out the procedure to be followed in the trial of Justice Hooker. It is understood, however, that the charges have been practically prepared and that very little more preliminary work will be required. It will require a two-thirds vote of each house to convict Justice Hooker.

There was an unusually large gathering of big Republicans in the city yesterday, and throughout the day there were conferences in Chairman Odell's room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among those who saw Mr. Odell were Senator Dewey, State Senator Raines, Speaker Nixon, Senator Malby, Louis F. Payn and a host of local leaders. The chief business which concerned Mr. Odell was the extra session. It was stated that to those with whom he had talked he had declared that he was desirous of doing all he could to avoid it. Mr. Odell went up town to the Republican Club, where he met Justice Hooker and his counsel. This was about 5 o'clock, and it was not until nearly two hours later that the conference broke up. While it was on Edward Lauterbach called at the club and joined the conference.

It is understood that Mr. Odell suggested pointedly to Justice Hooker the advisability of resigning, so that there might be no need of a summer session. It is understood also that Mr. Odell told Justice Hooker that the Democrats would take advantage of the opportunity to seek to have controversial matters brought up and make campaign material.

But Justice Hooker held to his determination. Assurances have been given to him by his friends that there is no probability of a two-thirds vote of each house against him.

Mr. Odell was asked if the 90 cent gas bill and other such controversies were likely to be revived or if there was any likelihood of an investigation being ordered into the affairs of the Equitable company.

"How can I tell?" he answered. "You are in just as good a position as I am to predict what may be done at the extra session."

Although Mr. Odell spent several hours in talking with local leaders, he has not been ready to intimate what would be the possible policy of the Republican organization as regards fusion. Municipal ownership was mentioned.

"That is something I cannot talk about at present," he said, "but I do want to say that there is no truth in the reports that I met William R. Hearst in Paris and that there is a probability of a combination being formed between Mr. Hearst's Municipal Ownership League and the Republicans. I have never met Mr. Hearst and would not know him if I met him on the street."

## KING DECLINES TO QUIT

### Sends Notice to Norway That He Is Still Ruler of the Union.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—King Oscar has sent a letter to the Storting, the Norwegian legislative body, in reference to the secession of Norway from Sweden. He declares that the oath he took when he became King of Norway prevents him from passing over in silence the action of the Norwegian Government in breaking the bonds that united Norway to Sweden. He contends that when he vetoed the bill providing for separate Consuls for Norway he acted within the prerogative conferred on him by the Constitution. Indeed, it was a duty demanded by consideration for the union.

His points out that it is not compatible with the fundamental principles of the Norwegian monarchy that the King should become a mere tool in the hands of the State Council. Moreover, he is not only King of Norway, but of the union. Consequently he is also King of Sweden, and the Norwegian nation demands the right to force him to give a decision which, in his opinion, is contrary to the interests of the union and Sweden, the logical conclusion is that the King's decisions must be dependent wholly upon the will of the Norwegian nation and Council.

The letter, which is long, concludes: "The State Council, after having attempted, in violation of the Constitution, to render a decision of the King of Norway legally given, resigned its affairs in the Storting, and the King of Norway was put in the position of being without Councilors. The Storting approved this breach of the Constitution, and by a revolutionary proceeding declared that the legitimate King of Norway had ceased to reign and that the union of the Kingdoms was dissolved. I, however, as King of Norway and Sweden, and as King of the union, do decide whether the attack made by Norway on the existing union shall lead to a legal dissolution of the union. Let the present generation and posterity judge between me and the Norwegian people."

## GREEK PREMIER IS MURDERED

### STABBED BY A GAMBLER WHOSE BUSINESS HE HAD RUINED.

Assassin Helped Aged Minister From His Carriage and Then Drove a Dagger Into Him—Delyannis Lived Only Half an Hour—Several Times Premier.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ATHENS, June 13.—Prime Minister Delyannis was stabbed in the abdomen this afternoon by a man named Gherakaris as he was about to enter the Parliament building, and died half an hour later.

M. Delyannis had arrived in his private carriage at the main entrance of the building when a well dressed bystander advanced, smiling and bowing, and opened the carriage door as if to save the aged Minister trouble. He held the door open and M. Delyannis alighted, thanking him for his courtesy, but he was no sooner on his feet than the man drew a dagger from the breast pocket of his coat and plunged it deep into his abdomen with terrible force.

The Premier fell with a groan. Bystanders rushed forward, and the assassin tried to escape, but he was instantly seized. He would have been battered to death if the police had not promptly rescued him.

M. Delyannis was carried in an unconscious condition to a private room in the Parliament building. Physicians were hastily summoned, but when they arrived they saw immediately that he was past help. They did their utmost to stanch the internal hemorrhage, but their efforts failed.

It was a crime of revenge. The assassin is a notorious professional gambler, the ex-tenant of a gambling house, who by recent rigorous legislation repressing such places was deprived of his occupation. M. Delyannis was responsible for the adoption of this measure and its severe application.

Gherakaris made no secret of the motive for the crime, saying that M. Delyannis had ruined him. Police inquiries revealed that Gherakaris had already been sentenced to eighteen years imprisonment for murdering his wife.

The crime caused intense grief and indignation here. The popular excitement and sympathy were manifested in a remarkable manner. A crowd of 20,000 persons, including Ministers and Deputies, followed the body when it was removed to the Premier's residence, many of them weeping in unfeigned sorrow as if the victim was a beloved relative.

The King, who was at Tatoss, was informed of the assassination by telegraph and he immediately started for Athens.

The body probably will be embalmed and lie in state in the Chamber.

Theodore Delyannis was born at Kalavryta, studied law in Athens and entered the service of the Government in 1843. From 1850 to 1878 he was a member of nine Cabinets. He represented Greece at the Berlin Congress. He became Premier in 1883, but resigned the next year because his policy caused a blockade of Greek ports by the Powers. He was Premier again in 1900-92, but was dismissed because of financial troubles. His third Ministry began in 1897, and Delyannis was blamed for bringing on the disastrous war with Turkey. He retired, but again took office.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP WON'T DO

### It Would Give Our Political Machines Too Much Power, Dalmayr Says.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—James Dalmayr of Glasgow says he has seen enough of this country to be convinced that municipal ownership will never do in a republic and that the idea is one of the great dangers with which the people of this country must contend.

"To put street railroads, gas works, telephone companies, etc., under municipal ownership," he said this evening, "would be to create a political machine every where. The city would be a machine, and these political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen and other office holders."

"If, in addition to this they could control the thousands of men employed in the great public utility corporations, the political machines would have a power that could be overthrown. I came to this country a believer in public ownership. What I have seen here, and I have studied the situation carefully, makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for the citizens of American cities."

Mr. Dalmayr came to Philadelphia to attend the last day's sessions of the executive committee of the American Street Railway Association. Shortly before midnight he left for New York to make a study of conditions there.

## JONES BODY AT CHERBOURG

### American Squadron to Get It There Probably Early in July.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—It was definitely decided to-day after a conference between officials of the State and Navy departments that the squadron of American warships sent to bring home the body of John Paul Jones shall receive it at Cherbourg. The exact date has not been fixed, but will probably be early in July.

The squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Sigbee and consisting of the cruisers Brooklyn, Tacoma, Chattanooga and Galveston, and a collier, will sail from this country about June 15. The command will be in the hands of the French authorities, but the American warships might make use of the harbor at Cherbourg. Havre was contemplated for some time, but was not selected on account of the poor dockage facilities.

## TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A RIVER

### Bridge Gives Way Under Locomotive—Four Persons Killed, 20 Injured.

PRINCETON, Ind., June 13.—A special train on the Southern Railroad carrying Confederate veterans in the rear of the Little Wabash River, just opposite this city in Illinois, to-day. Four persons were killed and twenty were injured, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

The engine, baggage car and three other cars plunged into the river and were partially submerged in the water and mud at the bottom.

Johnson, fireman, William Gratz, engineer, J. J. This of Arkansas and an unidentified woman named under the wreck are dead, and Henry Lancaster and A. B. Hayes are thought to be fatally injured.

As the engine passed upon the bridge the engineer found the structure sagging under its weight, and it is supposed that he opened the throttle for the train gave a sudden lurch forward as the bridge gave way. The engine and tender sank into the stream below and dragged the three cars after them. Two sleepers were derailed by the overturning, and carried down the river. The passengers in them escaped injury.

The bridge was inspected a short time ago and reported safe. The heavy rain, however, caused it to give way. A wrecking train was sent from this city and the dead and injured were brought here late to-night.

## WOMAN SPOKE TO A MAN!

### Arrest Followed, but the Prisoner Was Promptly Let Go.

Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin station sent all his sleuths out last night to round up women of the street. Detectives Kirk and Harvey saw a woman dressed in a brown skirt and light waist speaking with a man at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and followed the couple to Sixth avenue and Third-second street, where they arrested the woman.

At the Tenderloin station the woman said she was Leona Mack, a milliner.

"I am Robert Graham," said the man. "I keep a shoe store at Broadway and Third-second street and have known this lady for a long time. I know her as a woman of excellent reputation."

Sgt. Wilson discharged the prisoner.

## PAID \$30,000 TO STOP STRIKES.

### Labor Dictator Driscoll Will Give Names of Union Men Who Got the Money.

CHICAGO, June 13.—With a mass of evidence of graft accumulating against labor leaders through the investigation of the Grand Jury, John C. Driscoll to-day declared that he was ready to go before the inquisitors and give the names of labor men to whom he has paid money in the last two or three years.

"I will bring my check book along with me," said Driscoll, "and show the names of the men who got checks. I have nothing to conceal, as I was simply acting as an agent for the employers and charged them fees for my services."

Driscoll said that he was labor dictator of Chicago. He had settled or averted about 400 strikes, he said, and had paid about \$50,000 to labor officials for that purpose. Further evidence connecting Driscoll and some labor leaders with the resort known as the "Kentucky Home," at 2317 Indiana avenue, was brought out before the Grand Jury to-day. Driscoll himself did not appear, and so far has not been subpoenaed. The news absolutely no change in the strike situation to-day. No conferences were held and the employers declare that business has almost resumed its normal condition. Police protection has not been withdrawn from the wagons, however.

## PRIEST QUIETS ANGRY CROWD.

### Men Would Have Attacked Motorman Who Ran Down Boy but for Father Burke.

Tommy O'Connell, a four-year-old youngster of 683 Greenwich street, got confused last night while crossing the street near his home and was run down by a north-bound Ninth avenue electric car. One of his legs was broken and the other cut off.

Five hundred men and boys, friends of Tommy's father, who is a longshoreman, quickly gathered about the car and made for Peter Marthoff, the motorman. They were beside themselves with rage and threatened to "do" the motorman if they could get their hands on him.

Then Father Burke of St. Veronica's Church, in Christopher street, pushed his way through to where the child lay. He turned to the crowd and talked to the men, advising them to keep their heads and do nothing rash. They took his advice and stood quietly by as Policeman Lennon of the Charles street station arrested Marthoff.

The injured child was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He will probably die.

## AGAINST MRS. WHITELEAF REID.

### She Must Not Build on Space Between Her House and Mrs. Mitchell's.

Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman decided yesterday that Edward Mitchell, formerly United States District Attorney for this district, is entitled to a permanent injunction restraining Mrs. Whiteleaf Reid, wife of the Ambassador to England, from building an addition to her house at Fifth street and Madison avenue. Mr. Mitchell's house adjoins the Reid residence on Fifth street and he says that the extension would deprive him of his easements of light, air and access.

There is a narrow space between the two houses. Justice O'Gorman finds that Mrs. Reid must do nothing which interferes with Mr. Mitchell's access to this passageway or to the accruing easements of light and air.

## UNIVERSITY GETS \$405,000.

### Chicago Does Pretty Well Without a Big Donation From John D. Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Gifts aggregating \$405,000 were announced this morning at the fifty-fifth convocation of the University of Chicago. Of these gifts the largest single one was \$150,000, received from the estate of Elizabeth Kelly. This is the first time that a gift of this size has been made to the university.

The next largest gift was that of John D. Rockefeller, who gave \$143,822 for current expenses, a donation previously announced. Another gift of \$93,000 was received from Mr. Rockefeller to cover the deficit in minor departments of the university. The sum of \$14,000 was received from various sources for the purchase of books for the library. The sum of \$10,000 was received from the fund set aside for a course of lectures in railway instruction in the college of commerce and administration at the university. No announcement of an especially large gift from John D. Rockefeller was made.

## CHINESE BOYCOTT SPREADS.

### Native Press Refusing Advertisements of American Goods.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TIENTSIN, June 13.—The Chinese guide's boycott of American goods is spreading seriously. The native newspapers are even refusing to accept advertisements of American goods.

## BOSTON GETS CHEAPER GAS.

### Company Agrees to Reduce Price to 90 Cents Within a Year After Consolidation.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Boston Consolidated Gas Company, through its president, James L. Richards, and treasurer, Frank E. Smith, to-day filed with the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, as required by law, its acceptance of the provisions of the enabling act of 1903. The company agrees that it will, within twelve months from the date of the acquisition by it of property and franchises of the several corporations, reduce the maximum price of gas to 90 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

## PAY INSPECTOR DISMISSED.

### J. C. Sullivan Convicted for the Second Time by a Navy Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—John Clyde Sullivan, a pay inspector of the navy, has been dismissed from the service by a court-martial, which tried and convicted him on several charges of misconduct. The President has approved the sentence. The court recommended clemency on account of his supposed mental condition.

Pay Inspector Sullivan has recently been on duty at the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia. This is the second time the officer has been dismissed. The first instance, several years ago, was on a charge of embezzlement. The sentence was executed, but Pay Inspector Sullivan was later reinstated by an act of Congress. He is from Ohio.

## MARGHERITA TO BUY THE CAPULET HOUSE.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, June 13.—It is stated that ex-Queen Margherita will buy the house of the Capulets in Verona, will endow a fund for its maintenance and will present the building to the nation.

High power and correct definition attained by Spencer's eyeglasses, 12 Maiden lane, N. Y.—Ad.

## WICKES IS JARVIS

### Extraordinary Letter Writing of New York Lawyer.

### 6 YEARS OF A PSEUDONYM

### Used by Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel in His Practice.

Post Office Lock Box 1004 Turned Into a Trap for Jarvis, and a Woman Posed as a Client Completes the Evidence on Which He Is Indicted, as Wickes, for Attempted Blackmail—Letter to Himself That Got Himself a Double Fee From a Real Woman Client—But It Was His Letters to Commodore Weston, Whom He Was Suing for a Client, That Got Him Indicted.

Thomas Parmelee Wickes, a lawyer of prominence in this city and a man of considerable social standing, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for attempted blackmail. He voluntarily submitted to arrest, was arraigned and was released by Judge McMahon of General Sessions on \$1,000 bail.

Wickes has confessed that he is the writer of the "Lewis Jarvis" letters, which have, for the last six years, been received by many persons who have had business relations of various sorts with him. Some of the letters praised the acumen and diligence of Wickes as a lawyer; some threatened persons opposed to Wickes in legal proceedings with various disagreeable consequences unless they adopted certain courses of procedure advised by "Jarvis." Once in a while the letters were addressed to Wickes himself and were shown to the lawyer's clients as explaining the propriety of certain charges made against them that they might have regarded as unreasonable.

James W. Osborne, counsel for Commodore Edward Weston of Newark, whose obstinacy in disregarding the blackmailing suggestions of "Lewis Jarvis" led to the exposure of the game, said yesterday at the value to students of the practice of law of the discovery of the "Lewis Jarvis" method of doing business:

"Who, hereafter, would be without a Lewis Jarvis in his office? I regard him as the most remarkable invention in the modern practice of the law. How we can have so long overlooked him I fail to see. We have been so long without him, however, that a young lawyer must have a Lewis Jarvis hereafter."

### WICKES A MAN OF SOME NOTE.

Thomas P. Wickes is a member of the University Club. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1874 and stood high in his class. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel under E. Henry Lacombe, now of the Federal bench. Associated with him in that office were Justice Francis M. Scott and Arthur H. Masten. Wickes was in law partnership with Grinnell, formerly Dr. Grinnell's son. His family has been more or less intimately associated with those of many well known New Yorkers. He lives at 330 West Eighty-fifth street.

Wickes is of somewhat striking, not to say distinguished, appearance. He carries himself with a swing which suggests a military training, as does his habit of wearing a short-trimmed imperial on his chin. His manner, until the exposure of his authorship of the Lewis Jarvis letters yesterday, was sharp and peremptory, ameliorated sometimes by an exaggerated suavity. He is about 50 years old.

### GRINNELL-WESTON CASE LED TO DISCOVERY.

The circumstances leading up to the discovery of the Lewis Jarvis method of aiding and augmenting a prominent lawyer's practice grew out of the Grinnell-Weston case, which has come before the courts of this country for trial four times within a year or so. Dr. Grinnell, a member of the medical department of the University of Vermont, was arrested at the Grand Central Station by Detective Sergeant Barney McConville. Dr. Grinnell had been identified by Commodore Weston as Edward S. Ramor, a swindler and confidence man.

When Dr. Grinnell was brought up for examination William A. Mitchell, Commodore Weston's attorney, a former graduate of the University of Vermont, recognized him and there was an immediate discharge of the prisoner with many apologies from Commodore Weston.

### DEVEY ADVISES.

Dr. Grinnell went down to Police Headquarters to complain to the Hon. William Stephen Devey of the behavior of the police in the matter. Mr. Devey, after pointing out that the police were really not at fault, addressed him thus, according to an affidavit later made by Dr. Grinnell: "I advise you by all means, friend, to squeeze hell out of that damn fool Weston. What do I mean? I mean money. It's all he has got. He is a millionaire. He has given us a hell of a lot of trouble and has no sense. Now, friend, do not attack the police officers; they will make valuable witnesses for you."

Soon thereafter Dr. Grinnell sued Commodore Weston for \$50,000 for causing his arrest. The complaint was drawn up by Mr. Mitchell, who retired from the case before it came to trial and turned it over to Osborne & Heas. Senator T. C. O'Sullivan was attorney for Dr. Grinnell and Thomas Parmelee Wickes, a distant relative of the physician, was counsel. The case came to trial four times. The first jury gave Dr. Grinnell \$50,000 damages; the verdict was set aside because of a fault in the pleadings. The second trial before Justice Dugro ended with a verdict for Dr. Grinnell for \$10,000.

### LETTER TO THE OPPOSITE LAWYER'S CLIENT.

Mr. Osborne fought this verdict. While the appeals and motions were still in the air Commodore Weston, who was ill at Palm Beach and had not been able to attend the trial, got the following letter. It was written on heavy Tiffany letter paper, with "Lewis Jarvis, Lock Box 1004, New York," heavily embossed. It was all written with